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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returns must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Vote Transfer Bills.

Can the Republican party of New York govern the State of New York without injury to business? Can it provide sufficient revenue for the State without imposing unjust, unnecessary and economically unsound taxes?

If it cannot, it will have to be kicked out. It has no dispensation from fate to commit follies. It has no sacred prescriptive right to rule. If it is going to flop into Populism, it cannot take the Republican business men of New York with it.

The Stock Transfer Tax bill and the Mortgage Tax bill are in the hands of the Assembly. The first is also a bill to transfer Republican votes to the Democratic party. The second is also a bill to mortgage the future of the Republican party of New York. Mr. BRYAN drove business men out

of the Democratic party. Apparently ODELL is trying to drive them out of the Republican party.

It can be done, if the Republicans in the Assembly want it done.

A Protectorate Without a Treaty.

In discussing the possibility of an attempt to establish a virtual American protectorate over Santo Domingo without a treaty, by using for that purpose the arbitral award of last July, the New York Herald remarks:

"When the United States Senate adjourned without approving the treaty which Mr. ROOSEVELT tried to force upon it, no action had been taken as te the validity of the protocol of January, 1908. and the 'arbitral award' which was made in July isst by the commission appointed hereunder. The protocol agreed that Santo Domingo should pay to the United States Government in satisfaction of American claims \$4,500,000, and the 'award' provided for its payment by installments of \$87,500 monthly.

" In case of failure in any month to receive the sum due, the 'finencial agent' of the United States and his appointers were authorized to take possession of the custom house at Pucrto Plata, If the sums collected here should prove insufficient. or in case of any other manifest necessity, or if the Dominican Government shall so-request,' the ' finan cial agent' is empowered by the award to take possession of any or all othersports of entry.

Evidently it is under this provision that President Monalust would put the ports in possession of the United States, which might be said to thus have, in effect, a protectorate over the republic despite the fact that the treaty was not ratified by

The Herald apparently misunderstands the terms of the arbitral award. As security for the payment of the claims of the American creditors, the arbitrators assigned the customs revenues, not of "all other ports of entry" in the republic besides Paerto Plata, but only of Sanchez, Samana and Monte; Cristi, and "all other ports of entry or custom houses now existing or which may hereafter be e tablished, on the coast or in the interior, north of 18 degrees and 55 minutes of north latitude and east of the Haytian, boundary.\"

Without reference to the question of the validity of this arbitral award, it will betseen that the territory in which American intervention is possible "in case of any other manifest, necessity, or if the Dominican Government shall so request, "lis limited by the terms of the award itselfato the north shore ports. It does not extend allover the republic.

There is only one way in which an American protectorate over Santo Domingo, without a treaty scould be established. That is by joint resolution of Congress. B. 18. 18

Cuba as a Health Resort.

Measured by the tide of tourist travel to the island during the last few months, American interest in Cuba has never been greater than at the present time. The opinions of travellers regarding the people of the island vary widely, but they are practically unanimous regarding the island itself. Upon another point there is also a notable coincidence off view. That is the clean and healthful condition of most of the cities and towns. In some. localities there has been noted a measure, of laxity in municipal enterprise, but, the testimony of visitors declares that on the whole Cuban cities | standbas, models of cleanliness. Those who go to Cuba to huntafor

weak spots in its administrative, processes can find them, just as they could, in New York, New Orleans, Chicagosor' San Francisco. Those whoregard sewer systems as indispensable adjuncts tof well regulated municipal life wag their heads in grave doubt and conjured up frightful apparitions of disease and epidemics, whose shadows stretch dway goross the Flerida Straits, across the Gulf of Mexico, and extend at least their penumbra up the east coast as ffar as Hatteras. Their home cities and itowns may be indifferently sewered and carelessly swept without exciting their apprehensions, but a dirty corner or ansunpleasant odor in a Cuban city gives them. a shiver of horror.

One of the travellers, who we believe states a fact and expresses a representa power on the Free Trade issue was intive opinion, writes to us as follows:

" I have just returned from an extended trip is Cubs and speak from personal observation when I say that Havana, as far as general cleanliness is concerned, excels any city I have ever seen. That the city is not generally sewered is very well known. but the fault is ours, not the Cubant'. Nevertheless, the death rate is lower than that of most of our American cities."

The assertion that the absence of a

thority failed to install that system of nsisted upon in 1898, when the late Col. WARING was sent to Havana to inspect and report upon the matter. Much talk was made about the work, and a large sum of money was either spent or wasted. But our sanitation of Havana and other Cuban cities was after all a superficial process, and Americans are hardly in position to sit in judgment on the Cubans for not doing at once that which our own officials failed to do in

three and a half years. A close and competent observer of Cuban affairs once said that "Cuba will be annexed to the United States piecemeal." It begins to look as though this prediction would be fulfilled. Land is being bought in large and in small tracts. The frozen orange and pineapple growers of Florida are turning to frostless Cuba as a better field for their enterprises. Tourists flock to the island in thousands, and a goodly number buy enough of the island to enable them to remember that there is such a place.

Neither the tourist nor the settler sees

anything in insular sanitary conditions

to frighten him away. The Cuba of 1910 will be the home of many an American settler, and it promises to be somewhat of a winter Mecca for American travellers. Cuba is both a pleasure resort and a health resort, and American people are rapidly coming to an appreciation of the fact. Cuban vigilance has excluded yellow jack for three years, and as Cubans want it no more than we do, there is no probability of any relaxation of their vigilance. Should the disease reappear in Havana, just as it may in Galveston, New Orleans or Tampa, it will not spring from an absence of sewers or from any little dirt piles which the Cubans may leave in their alleyways. As Surgeon-Major Howasp, U. S. A., said in his report for 1900, there is no visible correlation be-

tween dirt and vellow fever. On top of that statement thousands of American tourists now pile their testimony regarding the cleanliness of the island. Will the Cubans continue that cleanliness? The most competent observers fully believe that they will.

The Preferential Tariff Issue in England.

Ostensibly for the purpose of facilitating the acceptance of the budget the British Cabinet decided on Tuesday that hereafter the Balfour Government would not call upon its partisans to vote down resolutions intended by the Opposition to commit the Government to a definite pronouncement on the fiscal question raised by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

It is not surprising, therefore, that on Wednesday night an anti-protectionist resolution, moved by Mr. J. S. AINS-WORTH, a Liberal, and seconded by Mr. R. F. CAVENDISH, a Free Trade Unionist. should have been carried by a vote of 254 to 2. The onesided outcome of the discussion showed, of course, that most of the Ministerialists, including not only Mr. Balfour's thick and thin adherents but also Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S followers, had adopted the Premier's advice and refrained from taking any part in the debate or in the ensuing division. It appears, however, that the Ainsworth motion was supported not only by all the Liberals present and by fifty Nationalists, but also by Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, Sir JOHN GORST and nineteen other Free Trade Unionists.

The Ainsworth resolution denied the expediency of accepting even in its least objectionable form Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S proposal to lay a basis for granting a preference to colonial products by imposing a small duty on imports from foreign countries. It made no allusion to the project, originally advocated by the member from West Birmingham, of taxing foreign food staples, but confined itself to setting forth that, in the opinion of the House, even the imposition of a general duty on all manufactured goods imported from abroad, though such duty should not exceed 10 per cent. on an average, and should vary according to the amount of labor expended on such goods, would be injurious to the commercial interests of the United

Kingdom. Both the mover and the seconder of the resolution declared in the course of the debate that a vote in the affirmative would be tantamount to a complete discrediting of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S fiscal scheme, and they might have added that it would involve a repudiation of Mr. BALFOUR'S retaliatory programme. After the result of the division was announced Lord Hugh CECIL, who may be regarded as the leader of the Conservative Free Traders, expressed the belief that hereafter the country would not take the socalled tariff reformers seriously. How could the constituencies, he asked, be expected to rally to those who shrank from defending their own cause? He construed the vote as proving that the protectionist movement, which had only been

galvanized into life, was dying. It is obvious, indeed, that Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN must have acquiesced in Mr. BALFOUR'S mode of dealing with the Ainsworth motion. Was his acquiescence simply due to a wish to avert a defeat of the Government before the desired appropriations should have made, or is it correctly interpreted as a reluctant submission to a counsel of despair? Undoubtedly successive by-elections have seemed to disinterested onlookers to sound the knell of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S hopes; but he has steadily reassured his followers by telling them that at the outset rebuffs were to be expected; that a temporary return of the Liberals to evitable; but that the sooner their impotence to govern the country was demonstrated the better for the ulti-

Nothing is known to have happened that should swerve Mr. CHAMBERLAIN from the inflexible attitude that he has hitherto maintained. He is still master of the Liberal-Unionist Association, and modern sewer system in Havana is probably can wield as much influence as chargeable to American rather than to the Premier himself on the Conservative

mate triumph of the cause of tariff

fact, that after three and a half years of of trepidation or despondency in his full and absolute control, American au- devoted organs, such as the National Review. But it is possible that the memsewers and pavements so peremptorily ber from West Birmingham may have reason to doubt whether his physical strength will permit him to carry to a conclusion the campaign for a prefer-

ential tariff. In the absence, however, of any information on that point we may do well to assume that he means just what he says, namely, that he deems it inexpedient at this particular conjuncture to cooperate, directly or indirectly, in overthrowing the Balfour Government.

Hospital Finance.

The directors and managers of the various hospitals that are hampered in their work by lack of funds to meet their running expenses should pay particular attention to the remarks that were made by Dr. JOHN W. BRANNAN on Thursday at a conference in the United Charities building. Dr. BRANNAN pointed out that American hospitals are the only institutions in which modern methods of bookkeeping are not followed. It is frequently impossible to learn from the books how the money disbursed has been expended, and the public is always in the dark as to the economy or extravagance of the institutions that it is asked to support.

An examination of the books of the London semi-private hospitals ten years ago disclosed the fact that in several cases the accounts were kept in such a manner as to produce a deficit on the annual balance sheets, the purpose being to encourage public giving by raising each year a cry of poverty and debt, when in reality none existed. It is not charged that such methods are adopted in this country, but the systems of bookkeeping followed admittedly leave much to be desired for clearness and intelligibility.

Dr. BEANNAN also declared that the hospital authorities | were wasteful of bandages, dressings and the like, to a degree unknown in private practice, and he made the pertinent observation, 'Less waste and you'll get more money from the people," addressing himself to the hospital managers-who were present. It is obvious that with a proper accounting method in force, the waste of material would be cutodown immediately, for leaks would soon be discovered and stopped that are now unknown to even the most conscientious and hard working superintendents.

The men and women interested in New York hospitals have still another reason for adopting an approved system of bookkeeping. The revelations of improper conduct on the part of some hospital boards, made, five or six years ago, disturbed public confidence in all of them. When it became known that some institutions were deliberately robbing the city, many persons decided, unjustly, but perhaps not unnaturally, that most of them were, and this belief has notiyet been eradicated from the public mind. Modern bookkeeping would show the truth about each hospital. Once this was known, the worthy ones would find little difficulty in obtaining funds sufficient for all their purposes. The unworthy onestwould receive nothing, and that is exactly what they deserve and should receive.

Practice for Mr. Hammerstein

The Hon. WILLIAM TRAVERS+ JEROME has shown little eagerness to accept the Hon, OSCAR HAMMERSCIEIN'S very liberal offer to kick him through the twenty two exit doors in one of Mr. HAMMER-STEIN'S numerous playhouses. Per-

haps Mr. JEROME is in training, preparatory to meeting Mr. HAMMERSTEIN. The District Attorney is not a weakling, and though Mr. HAMMERSTEIN'is confident of his ability to perform his part of the contract, a little practice in the art of kicking could do him no harm.

For this practice an excellent opportunity is afforded by the groups, squads, companies, regiments of ticket speculators who nightly render the sidewalks at Forty-second street and Seventh avenue practically impassable for pedestrians. At present the passerby is exposed to the danger of having his or her clothing torn off by these persons, to control whom the policesseem utterly incapable. They insult and assault men and women without official hindrance, and Mr. HAMMERSTEIN, by practising kicking on them, would not only add to his skill asta kicker, but in addition would confertalasting and highly desirable benefit on the public.

Preparatory to kicking Mr. JEROME wenty-two times, therefore, let Mr. HAM-MERSTEIN kick twenty-two rowdy ticket speculators once aplece. He would thus ncrease his reputation as a tkicker and furnish undeniable ewidence of his intention to make his theatres completely safe for the amusement loving public.

Jeffersons All.

We congratulate the Hon. JOHN, FOX. president, and the Hon. ROBERT A. VAN WYCE, chairman of the committee of arrangements of the Democratio Chub, on the statesmanlike bill of fare that has been drawn up for Jefferson Day. The Nebraska Jefferson will not, indeed, be on tap; but's choicer selection of real old Jeffersonian" vintages has seldom been

decented. First and fiercest gleams the, bright bronze poll of the Hon. Tom WATSON, the Cracker Jefferson, the ultra-Jeffersonian, more Bryanite than BRYAN, His is the straitest sect and his the sincere milk of Jeffersonianism. He loves a minority, as most people like a majority. . If anybody ag rees with him, he beginsto think he must be wrong.

Next, salute the ample form and big dramatic head of the Hon. Ross Johnson, apostle of three cent fare, plutocrat autocrat of Cleveland, Buckeyes Jefferson! He yearns for the single tax somuch that he hates to pay any other sort of tax. He will exhibit a full set of views and a long list of political triumphs unwon. Though here we name; him second, yet, Tom for Tom, we don't know which we prefer or which can give the more fruitful counsels to the statesmen of the Democratic Club.

Now comes the Hon. FRANCIS GEIFFITH Cuban account doubtless rests in the organization also. We observe no sign | Newtanns, the Nevada Jefferson, whose

latest Jeffersonian notion is Government railroads. Arm in arm with him is the Hon, FREDERICK T. DUBOIS, the Idaho Jefferson, Republican until 1896, Silver Republican until 1900, and now, in his own words, "a full member" of the Dem-

ocratic party, whatever that party be. Who is this that glides in inaudibly on snow-soft "sneakers," he of the nineleague legs, the dwarf or sack frock coat, the carved Amerind lineaments and the strange wiglike hair? Room and board for the Missouri Jefferson, the foe of corporations and lobbies, the Hon, WILLIAM JOEL STONE, Gumshoe BILL! Let the banquet proceed!

If any telepathic line connects the only original THOMAS JEFFERSON with these present Jeffersons, he must be surprised to notice how much he has changed.

Great are the reports of running sap from sugar maples in the maple belt, which now extends as far west as Wisconsin and Minnesota. For a number of years Vermont and portions of northern Ohio and southern Michigan constituted the chief sources of maple sugar supply. Now Chicago is the headquarters of the maple sugar industry, as it has come to be called. Chicago markets every year more than 8,500,000 pounds of sugar.

Maple sugar making is distinctively a Yankee industry. Practically no maple sugar is made oftside of this country except in Canada, and there chiefly by the lescendants of New Englanders who learned the process from Indians, according to veracious local tradition.

By the Indian method, when the maple had been backed, fires were built and the water was boiled out of the sap. This process has been superseded by one more modern, but it is a fact that much of the Canadian maple sugar which comes into the American market is made according to the old Indian

The average yield of a maple tree in the sugar month, which is March, is fifteen gallons of sap a day. Of this, after boiling, the residue in sugar amounts to 2 per cent. or more than a quart of sugar a day from each tree. A hundred trees in two weeks

flow will yield 1,500 quarts. Maple syrup is selling in this market at 75 cents a gallon wholesale and the sugar at 10 cents a pound. The exclusive distinction which Vermont formerly enjoyed as the 'maple sugar State" has passed from it, as the distinction of New Hampshire in wagon making has passed to the West. None the less, the annual product of maple sugar in Vermont in good years still amounts to more than 10,000,000 pounds

This request is from an esteemed reader "To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you please arrange to print a serial story every morn ig in your valued paper? "NEW YORK, March 24."

It is already arranged. THE SUN prints every morning a serial story of incompar-able interest. It is called "What Is Going On in the World."

The Chicago Merchant Tailors' Association had an exhibition Thursday night "Over 150 creations of the eartorial art" were shown, and lectures were given "on how to dress and how to wear clothes." Expert tailors told why the clothes "have been made the way they are." Chicago means to stick to native art. It is no longer content to accept the styles of New York and Boston masters. Chicago tailors "intend to set the styles of men's clothes themselves and to allow the Chicago men an opportunity to exercise originality and ingenuity in designing their garb." The opportunity will be grasped. The city of BATH HOUSE JOHN, the head of the Venetian school of sartorial art, cannot afford to borrow the pale and effete designs of Eastern artists.

Senator TULLY is caring for the interest of the public accountants at this session of the Legislature. He would have them exempted from jury duty and prohibited from disclosing on the witness star. edge obtained in the prosecution of their work. Mr. TULLY does not go far enough. Every individual, regardless of his condition, profession or calling, should be prohibited from testifying in a criminal cause and jury duty should be abolished for all except idiots and the insane.

Governor Hoch of Kansas is somewhat of a humorist; and he may be indulging his sportive genius when he says that the battleship Kansas will be "christened" in "Kansas crude oil." Oil on the waters is natural and salutary, however; and many excellent persons object, for reasons in comprehensible by many other excellent persons, to the use of champagne at the marine "christenings." A bottle so used is a bottle wasted from the alcoholic point of view. At present, Kansas seems to have a good deal more vitriol than oil in stock.

On the Coarseness and Lowness of Husbands To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: That's it! Women gossip; men tell stories. One's a lie, the other's fiction! Which does the more harm? I'm

net a husband, but I have hopes.

"A Plainfield Wife's" letter in The Sun of March 23 was pathetic in the extreme. No, my poor, dear, misguided woman, all husbands are not coarse and low, but most of them, when dining at home, or at their friends' homes, with friends, prefer a light, short and even spicy story, A la Kipling, to an hour and two haives gossip about their next door-and all doors, perhaps-neighbors. And I believe the Great Judge will not turn poor hubby away from His kingdom because of that one little

sin alluded to by the Jersey "blue" wife.
God bless the women, we can't live with them, or without them! And men are pretty good things. -not because of those horrid "stories," how

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 23.

TO THE POITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The lette from "A Plainfield Wife" seems aread, unavailing gives way of herself and husband. It leads one to surmise that her path in life has not afforded op-portunities for knowledge and acquaintance of

the clean, cultivated American man. Listening to the talk of men has always been to me a great enjoyment. Their discussions of the are full of interest and instruction (also one may derive a sly bit of fun-for each man is an oracle of wisdom-bless him!).

Mrs. Plainfield is a dear, sweet-thirg, but sh

makes the mistake of leaving the room and un expectedly coming back! It would be wiser stay and brave the amoke and saveshubby fro himself by promoting said topics. Better be a "good fellow" in some seases than a NEWFROCHFLLF. NEW ROCHELLE, March 28.

Mike Leonard Is in Good Health and Manhattan TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUM-Sir: Seeing an article in your valuable paper of the 12th instabout old time fighters, and what they are omployed at now, you mention Mike Leonard in poor health and tending bar in Brooklyn. I wish to contradic that and say that I am not werking in Brooklyn and nover was in better health in may life and am in a good position in New York. MIKE LEONARD.

MEW YORK, March 24.

The five act blank verse drama in Scribner's Magazine for April is a startling innovation in periodical literature. Mime. Waddington's "recol-lections" are rather descriptions of the Italy of to-day. In the descriptive articles we have Mr. N. Page telling about the University of Virginia Vanderlip about paternalism in Europe, Mr. seemover about Indian life, with remarkable sures, and Mr. R. H. Davis about the outfits of reliers, with illustrations from his own collection Two short stories, Mrs. Wharton's serial tale and three poems, with a strange picture of Union Square law Julea Guarin, complete the number. MUTUALIZATION.

The Views of Some Independent Policy holders of the Equitable.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Halfres in the Equitable situation will The prosperity of the society, not its existence, is involved. The presen state of affairs is impossible. A remedy must be found, even though it hurts. holder, and being in possession of the fact situation as distinguished from suppositions based on conjecture or rumor, I offer the following suggestions:
A reorganization of the board of directors

nvolving the immediate surrender of the control of the board to the policyholders on a basis not less favorable than the proosed twenty-eight to twenty-four. The retirement of Mr. Hyde as the first

The election as first vice-president and as treasurer in the place of the late Mr. Ripley of gentlemen from outside the society having the following qualifications in addition to the ability to fill the positions: They must not be connected with any in-stitution having relations with the Equitable,

nor with any institution controlled by it nor with any other insurance or financial institution. They must not be affiliated, directly or ndirectly, with the present first vice-pres dent or second vice-president of the society,

nor with any supporter of either in the existing crisis in the society's affairs. Unless the policyholders are granted the minimum recognition and relief above in-dicated, they should appeal to the Legislature for an investigation of the society's affairs which shall be deep, comprehensive thorough, and relentless.

NEW YORK, March 24.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In the nutualization" of the Equitable there hould be a provision that all votes of policyholders must be offered in person. Otherwise the company will only be "mutualized" in name. In a properly organized mutual life insurance company the directors are elected by the policyholders, and the direct tors elect the officers. A system has grown which the reverse of this has been ossible. The officers have chosen directors stead of being chosen by the directors as the responsible representatives of the mem-This has been made possible either through a control of the capital stook of the ompany or by control of thousands of mmand of the officers of every com-Let there be no proxy system cluded in the reorganization plan of the Equitable, so that the control of the company may rest in the hands of the policyholders and not in the president's little tin box of CHARLES F. OLDT. EASTON, Pa., March 23.

THE STRIKE BREAKERS.

Some Intelligent Observations by a Free Man in a Free Country.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In re cent issues of the newspapers of New York city there has been shown a disposition to criticise very harshly the men who took the laces of the strikers on the Interborough railways. Every untoward event has been pronicled and held up to the public eye, and attributed directly to the strike breakers, heir ignorance and stupidity. Never once, my knowledge, has the side of these latter been truthfully expressed in the daily press. on the contrary, the newspapers have called as "green hands" in every instance, to whose lpable mishandling of the public safety all nishaps were attributable, until the traveling public has become sore on us, in fact.

Now, the plain, unvarnished truth is that ot all were "green" to the business by any eans, and none of the motormen, even at the outset, were inexperienced, as those among nation before entering the box know. That we were—some of us—unacquainted with the Interborough's system of switches goes without saying. Like the union men before us, we had to familiarize ourselves with their intricacies the same as when the subway was first opened to the public, when there we some mishaps, also.

When it is taken into consideration that a most deliberate attempt was made to tie up the entire traffic on the Interborough's system, without the least regard for the business women and men whose daily bread and business interests would be severely injured by their inability to reach their places of employment, it seems to us that a little consideration is due the Interborough and those who assisted in preventing such a catastrophe. It is true wa worked for the dollars and assisted in preventing such a catastrophe. It is true we worked for the dollars and cents the strikers didn't want, but there was a pile of principle thrown in for good measure in return for the \$5 gold pieces, I assure you. To lots of us motormen it was an almost day and night job, at one time, and though some of us got a weary feeling, the majority of us have stuck it out on American principles—the good old fashioned sticktoitveness that won the fight with weary bodies and bleeding feet, in our forefathers' time, in that little misunderstanding with England 100 years and more ago. We clung to the other old American principle that the individual has a God given right to do as he pleases—the right to earn an honest penny without dictation from any man except those who pay it. Pay it.
For myself, I signed with the Interborough

For myself, I signed with the Interborough as a free man, and inasmuch as I expect to hold them to their agreement with me, just so did I keep mine with them, a free man in a free country, God bless it!

A disposition has been manifested by the press not only to bring influence to bear to aid the strikers in forcing the Interborough to dispense with the strike breakers, to whom the public is so deeply indebted, but to reinstall all their old employoes; an ungrateful public allowing themselves to be influenced by jaundiced articles in saffron journals, ciamoring to influence the Interborough in the Interest of those, God save the mark, now only too willing to do "scabbing" themselves if they may.

NEW YORK, March 24.

The Way Not to Get Foreign Trade.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We can get foreign business when we go after it the right way and take care of it after we get it, but not otherwise. On this point a letter from Mr. C. E. Bousfield, head of the Baptist mission at Shaoshing, China, to American Consul Anderson of Hangchau, China, is pertinent. Mr. Bousfield says:

pertinent. Mr. Bousneid says:

It has surred me up again and again to see so much foreign goods of other nationalities sold here and so little American goods, except figur and oil I went so far as to have sent out a quantity of stuff from a San Francisco house, hoping to make the beginning of a store here. I told this house of the opportunities here. I think I should have accomplished something if they had not been too greedy and sent me a lot of rubbish they could not sell at home. I almost "lost face," and to save myself bought a lot of stuff which I did not need. Patriotism costs something sometimes. This letter is well worth the attention of

merican exporters and manufacturers.
SCHENECTADY, March 23. W. J. B.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Sunday, March 19, was a day to suggest the graveyard—that is to say, it was wet and cold and dismal, with patches of melted snow still lying around like sheets. Nature oked her worst-ragged, unkempt and worn after he long slege of winter.

Yet all this was changed as if by magic by a sim

ple apiritual effect. This was the singing of the sorg sparrow. Up he jumped upon a dripping branch, and half obscured by fog poured forth a rapturous strain of melody. On hearing it one for. got the uncomfortable sombre weather and the reary, devastated landscape and was possessed with a surging idea of spring.

Yea. spring was here! The leaves, the grass, the

sunshine were but accessories—adornments. The goddess herseif had arrived. Who, it may be asked, that has had this experience—to hear the song sparrow sing in mid-Merch—would compare with it any experience of the matured season? the song of the woodthrush amid all the giory of his June surroundings is half so thrilling—so full of

Tale's Tuition Fees.

* To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial article of March 23 entitled "Financial Problems of Universities" contains a slight mistatement with reference to Yale that may be worth cor-recting. With reference to the present financial outlook at the university you say that "an increase outlook at the university you and the tuition fees is to be made." Of cours in tuition fees is to be made." Of cours in tuition fees is to be made." upon by the Yale Corporation, nor has there say indication that it will be taken in the near ANSON PHEEFS STORES, JL. NEW HAYEN, Cons., March 22 Sorretary.

Committee Meets and Decides to Work in

Two Parts-Talk of New Cure. The committee to investigate the cause of the spread of spinal meningitis in this city, met yesterday afternoon at the Board of Health building, Fifty-sixth street and

Sixth avenue. Dr. Pope of the Cornell Medical College chairman of the committee, was absent and Dr. James presided. The committee formed itself into two sub-committees, one to investigate the bacteriological side, and the other the clinical side of the dis-

The bacteriological committee was authorized to employ ten bacteriologists. It was also decided to confer with Dr. Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute of New York Another part of the bacteriologists' com mittee will confer at the Hoagland Laboratory, a part of the Long Island College Hospital, with Dr. Dunham. This part of the investigation will be under Dr. Van

Cott. The clinical part of the committee will make a thorough investigation of all meningitis cases reported since Jan. 1, and will prepare a complete table of statistics

of all cases reported. Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden has been retained as consulting bacteriologist. The clinical committee has also decided upon clinical committee has also decided upon the forms to be sent to the various hospitals in this city and throughout the world. It is expected that the hospitals in this city will be able to fill out these forms within a week and the committee can then begin its investigation of the cases.

The committee announced that there had been fewer deaths from spinal meningitis last week than the week previous and that last year the disease reached its beight in May.

It was also reported that Dr. Waitzfelder

It was also reported that Dr. Waitzfelder

of Gouverneur Hospital is testing a new cure for the disease, a serum, similar to that used in cases of diphtheria.

Dr. Darlington had this to say of the committee's report:

"It is no part of the committee's duty to experiment with remedies, but to in-

to experiment with remedies, but to investigate the causes for the spread of the disease and to find out whether it is contagious. If it is contagious the hospitals will have to isolate all cases of the disease. will have to isolate all cases of the disease. Death records this year would have been lower than ever before had it not been for the epidemic of spinal meningitis

NO LICENSE FOR PRIVATE COPS. Mr. McAdoo Refuses to Extend Special Pelice Power to "Investigators."

Commissioner McAdoo refused yesterday the application of the Intermunicipal Committee for Household Research to have three "investigators" in this city, one of whom is a woman, given special police powers in order that they might enter places to see that the labor laws were being enforced. He heard representatives of the applicants and Commissioner of Licenses heating, who opposed the grant.
In denying the application the Commissioner filed a statement in which he

said:
Officers of government cannot abdicate their powers or delegate their functions to other agents. If the constituted authorities fail in the performance of their duty, they are liable to punishment and removal from office. If they are doing their full duty, there is no necessity for assistance. I have no right to create a dual authority by the granting to outside agencies special police powers which may be used to retard or supervise those whom the people have charged with the execution of the laws. The police, so long as I remain here, will not go into partnership with any individual, society or association.

Later the Commissioner authorized Later the Commissioner authorized a statement that the refusal was limited to the Intermunicipal Society for Household Research. It would not reach any society already enjoying the privilege. He said: "It is not meant by the statement that I intend to interfere with existing conditions of well known societies or to change the policy of the Department in any way. I shall revoke no appointments already

TEXAS TO GREET ROOSEVELT Ballroads Arrange Cheap Excursions, Sc

That All May See Him. NEW ORLEANS, March 24.-President Roosevelt will find it even more difficult to avoid the public on the trip to Texas next month than he did on his bear hunt in Sunflower county, Miss. The Texas railroads are scattering circulars advertising cheap excursions to all the points which the President will pass, and it is expected that there will be big crowds

along the entire line.

Tents and iron bedsteads belonging to the Texas National Guard have been de spatched by the Adjutant-General's De-partment to Burl, a small town in Guada-lupe county, for the accommodation of the Presidential party, when it starts on its hunt for jack rabbits, nothing more ferocious being found in that section, though there are a few scattered coyotes, apparal cocks and rattlesnakes scattered sections of the bottoms and

NEW RESERVOIR FILLING FAST. Water Now 100 Feet Deep in Spots Behind the Croten Dam.

The new Croton reservoir is filling with greater rapidity than was looked for by the engineers of the aqueduct commis sion. Because of the recent rains and thaw, 1,200 acres on the low lying spots have been covered to a depth of about a hundred

It will probably be two years perore the reserve to be stored behind the new dam will be called into use. The new dam, which is several miles below the old dam, is up-It will probably be two years before the ward of 260 feet high, so the water will bave to rise about 100 feet higher than the old dam, which is about 160 feet in height, before the full capacity of the additional storage is reached.

NEW ST. BARBARA'S CHURCH. Brooklyn Parish Will Erect an Edifice at a Cost of \$100,000.

The Rev. M. N. Wagner, pastor of St Barbara's Church, at Bleecker street and Central avenue, Brooklyn, has ordered plans drawn for a new church, to replace

plans drawn for a new church, to replace the former structure which is now too small to accommodate the congregation. Father Wagner has seen the parish grow from 1,000 persons to 4,000, during his nine years as pastor. The new church will be Romanesque in architecture will be built of pressed bytch architecture, will be built of pressed brick, with terra cotta trimmings, and will cost \$100,000. Work will be begun in August.

More Schools Under Williamsburg Bridge. C. B. J. Snyder, chief architect of the Department of Education, has filed plans for the addition of two new schools to the chain of temporary schools now building at the Manhattan approach to the William at the Manhattan approach to the Williams-burg Bridge. They are to be of brick and steel and will be located at the southwest corner of Delancey and Tompkins streets and in Delancey Slip between Goerok and Mangin streets. They are to be known as Temporary Schools No. 7 and No. 8, and will cost \$13,500 and \$28,000 respectively. No. 8 will be the largest, being three stories in height. in height.

New "Charities Directory" Out.

The new edition of the "Charities Directory," published by the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second street, contains a chapter of information on orcontains a chapter of information on organizations which send nurses to the homes of needy persons. A part of this chapter describes the work done by the Board of Health in sending nurses to the homes of consumptives to teach them the ways of preventing the spread of the classes. The new directory shows that twenty societies have been added to the organization sines 1804 making 190 relief societies in all. contains a chapter of information on or-ganizations which send nurses to the homes of needy persons. A part of this chapter describes the work done by the Board of Health in sending nurses to the homes of consumptives to teach them the ways of preventing the spread of the clisease. The new directory shows that twenty accieties have been added to the organization since 1004 making 190 relief accidities in all.

FIGHTING MENINGITIS SPREAD. HUNT WINTERS'S HOME FOR SALE. Young Lawyer Who Married Rich Ote

Widow to Sell the Mansion. The four story and basement house on the southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Eightieth street, now owned by Byram L. Winters, a lawyer at 32 Nassau street is to be sold at public auction at noon on

April 12. It is the house where, nearly eleven years ago, Winters, then 32 years old, married Mrs. Anne M. Hunt, the seventy-three-year old widow of Isaac Odell Hunt, who at the ime of her marriage to Hunt was the widow of Alderman Dooley. The sale will be made by Auctioneer Joseph P. Day at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway at the direction of Mr. Winters. The house was built by H. J. Harden-

ergh and cost about \$250,000 to build. It is now valued at about \$350,000. Winters lived in the house until a few months ago. To this mansion on Sept. 25, 1894, was ummoned the late Rev. Dr. Houghton of the Little Church Around the Corner He was wanted there to marry Mrs. Hunt,

He was wanted there to marry Mrs. Hunt, 73 years old and worth \$2,000.000, to Byram L. Winters, 32 years old. Dr. Houghton married the couple. Winters had then just commenced his law career and had Mrs. Hunt as one of his first clients.

She seldom left the house after the marriage. She died on July 6, 1898. Her will, dated twenty-four days after her third wedding, was filed May 24, 1898. It was less than three hundred words in length. It bestowed upon the Metropolitan Museum of Art some valuable laces and four pieces of statuary, "Iris," "Roman Girl," and "Mr. and Mrs. Dooley." She gave a friend \$20,000. The rest of her estate was bequeathed to her young husband. The will was witnessed by James A. O'Gorman, now a Justice of the Supreme Court; Jesse now a Justice of the Supreme Court; Jesse Stearns and Charles A. Desbon.

A contest of the will was begun by the eirs at law. After littration and two trials Vinters won his case. The records of the Register's office show that the Dooley-Winters mansion, now to be sold, was transferred by Mrs. Anne M. Winters to Byram L. Winters on Feb. 5, 1898, five months before her death. Prop-

1998, five months before her death. Property at 839 to 847 Third avenue and other property was transferred to him at the same STILL AFTER THAT MILLION.

Board of Estimate Returns to Aldermen

Its Playground Appropriation The Board of Estimate repassed vesterday the appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the purchase of sites for playgrounds. The original appropriation was turned down by the Aldermen at their last meeting. While the Aldermen withheld their approval on the ostensible ground that the request for the money contained no information as to the location of the proposed purchases, their action was really prompted by a desire to get a whack at Comptroller Grout, who suggested the scheme for laying out playgrounds. Some of the Alder men said unkind things about Mr. Grout and the Comptroller returned the compliment by stating that he thought the Alder-men wanted the information about the sites so that they could "get in on some-

thing."
In reintroducing the resolution yesterda;
Mr. Grout remarked: "I notice that the
Aldermen approved without any definite
information appropriations of \$5,000,000
for the Board of Education and \$3,000,000

for the Dock Department."
"Well, suppose they did!" Borough President Ahearn interrupted. "They are public officers, responsible to the people, and they are entitled to ask on what they are requested to vote. If the Aldermen want information in return for their votes they

ormation in return for their votes they ought to be able to get it."

"That's all very well," retorted the Comptroller, "but in this case no one has any information, because it has not yet been decided where the playgrounds shall be established.

TO PUNISH TIMBER THIEVES. Gov. Higgins Directs the Attorney-General

to Investigate and Prosceute. ALBANY, March 24.-At the special request of Gov. Higgins, Attorney-General Julius M. Mayer will conduct an investigation into the trespasses by timber thieves on the State forest preserve. Heretofore this work has been done by any attorneys the State Forest. Fish and Game Commission might emp but since the Governor has had his attention called to the many attempts to cut timber in the woods he has determined upon a thorough investigation, and to-night he sent a letter to the Attorney-General direct-ing him "to take charge of the legal business of the State in relation to said tres-passes, to conduct investigations for the purpose of determining whether any persons have been guilty of any criminal acts for which prosecutions should be insti-tuted, and, if so, to appear before such court or courts as may be necessary for the pur-pose of instituting and prosecuting such criminal actions or proceedings as you may deem proper; and also to institute and prosecute all actions necessary to prevent the renoval and secure the recovery of said timber cut upon the State forest preserve in violation of law." Attorney-General Mayer has informed

Gov. Higgins that he will conduct the prose-cutions in accordance with the request. SCHOLER DEFENDS CORONERS.

Says the Office Did Not Whitewash Men

Responsible for Darlington Tragedy. Coroner Scholer wrote vesterday to the seventeen members of the Cities Committee of the Senate at Albany denying the statement made by Lawrence Veiller that the Coroners here had whitewashed the builders, contractors and owners of the Hotel Darlington, which collapsed with much loss of life over a year ago. Mr. Veiller made the statement while advocating the passage of the Elsberg bill abolishing the

Board of Coroners. In his letter Coroner Scholer said that after a thorough investigation and inquest the builders were found criminally responsible by the Coroner's jury for the death of eighteen persons, and that warrants were issued for the two men who supplied the iron work for the hote! The warrants were turned over to the police.

The Coroner concluded his letter by saying that he had no personal interest in the pending bill to abolish the Coroners but he did not want the committee to be misled

JOHN G. CARLISLE WINS. Verdlet for \$25,000 Fees in the Porte

Rico Duties Suit : Upheld. The Appellate Division affirmed unanimously yesterday the judgment for \$25,349. obtained in the Supreme Court by John G. Carlisle against Reon Barnes. The latter was commissioned by importing firms to test the legality of the customs duties levied on imports from Porto Rice, and retained Mr. Carlisle as counsel. As the outcome of the suits the Government restored almost \$500,000 to the importers for duties col-

lected unlawfully.

Mr. Barnes, according to Mr. Carlisle, got \$80,600 for his services, but declined to pay the lawyer anything. His defence was a denial that he had employed Mr. Carlisle.

Boutwell's Writings to Be Published Boston, March 24 .- The will of ex-Gov. Boutwell, filed for probate to-day, give to his daughter, Georgianna A., all his writings, whether printed or in manu-